Open Government Data in OECD countries

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OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

OGD evolution

1. On-line statistics
2. Administrative data (up-to date)
3. Public sector information
4. Big Data (all data on-line)
5. Open Government Data (2007 principles)
   - Complete
   - Primary
   - Timely
   - Accessible
   - Machine processable
   - Non-discriminatory
   - Non-proprietary
   - Licence-free

What values are governments expecting?

- **Economic value**
  - Growth and competitiveness in the wider economy
  - Fostering innovation, efficiency and effectiveness in government services (internal and external)

- **Social value**
  - Promoting citizens' self-empowerment, social participation and engagement

- **Public governance value**
  - Improving accountability, transparency, responsiveness and democratic control
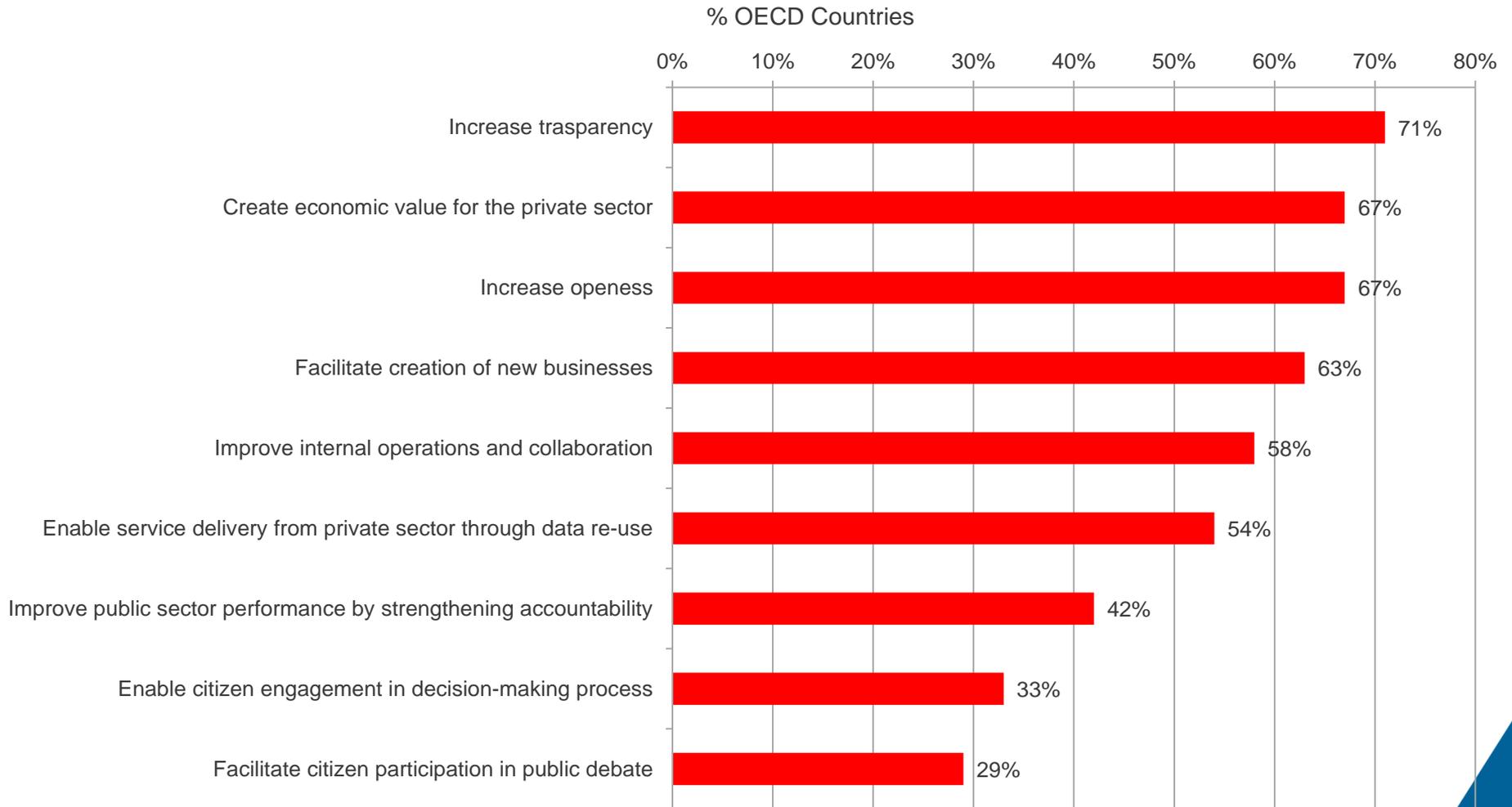
Value creation: with whom and how?

- **Which ecosystem?**

  - Inside the public sector: gather, integrate, validate, release, up-date and promote re-use of data (statistical offices, archives, sector data producers, etc.)

  - Outside the public sector: sustain data re-use (media, private sector, civil society, librarians, developers, community of practitioners, etc.)

- **What activity?**

  - Data mining, data analytics (for policy making and service delivery), crowd-sourcing to innovate services, social innovation, evidence-based performance, improved financial decisions, data mash-up and data sharing, licensing, standards, hackaton events, metadata.

- **Which capacities within the organisation?**

  - To ensure sustainability and autonomy: data scientist, visualisation expert, statistics and data analytics expert, computing and systems programming skills, policy expert.
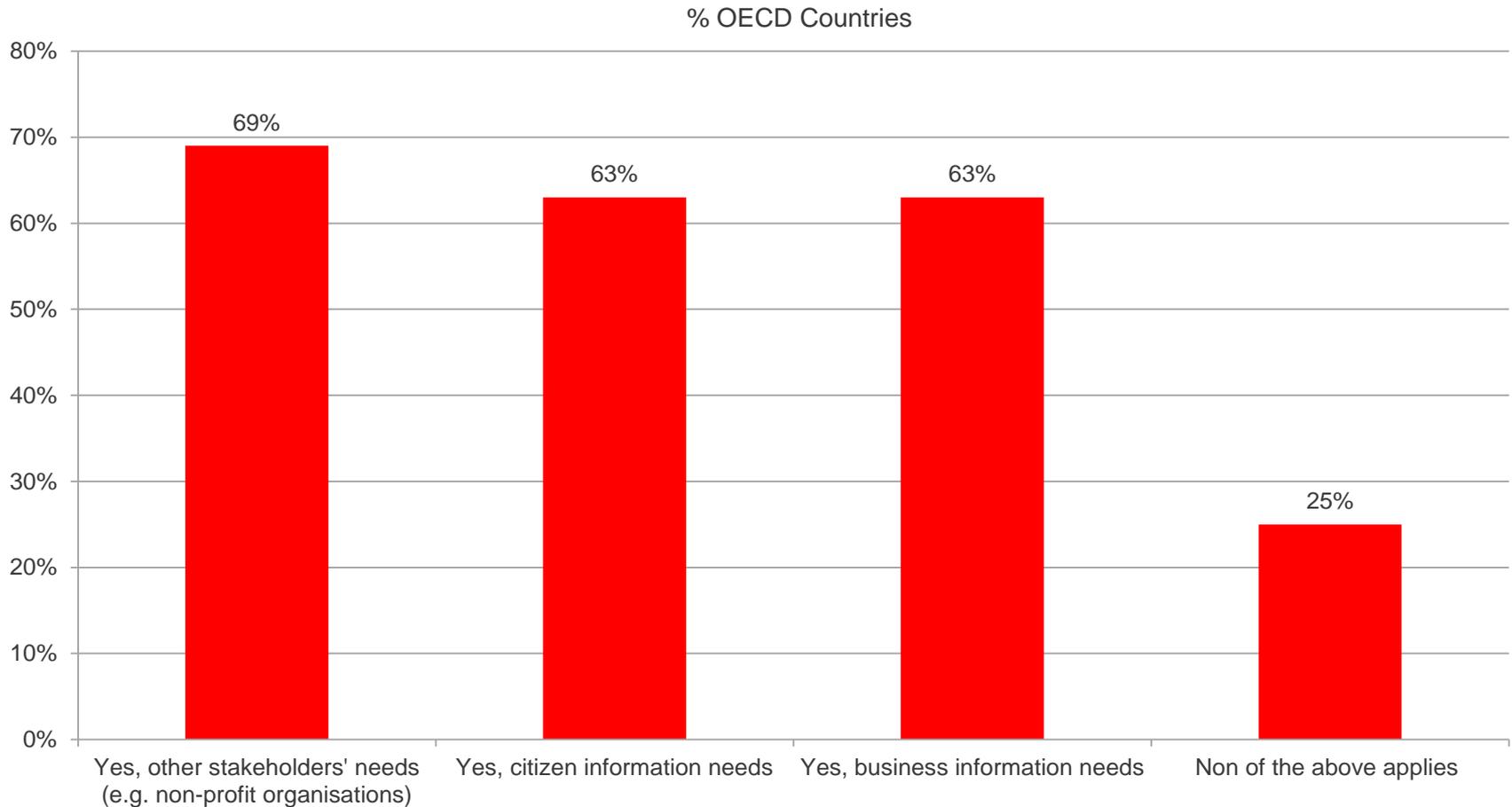
Top 5 objectives of the open data strategy/policy

% OECD Countries

Objective	%
Increase trasparency	71%
Create economic value for the private sector	67%
Increase openess	67%
Facilitate creation of new businesses	63%
Improve internal operations and collaboration	58%
Enable service delivery from private sector through data re-use	54%
Improve public sector performance by strengthening accountability	42%
Enable citizen engagement in decision-making process	33%
Facilitate citizen participation in public debate	29%

Does the government regularly consult with users about their data needs?

% OECD Countries

Source: OECD Survey on Open Government Data (2013)

Initiatives to promote reuse of open government data

% OECD Countries

Initiative	%
Organisation of co-creation type events (e.g. hackathons, code sprints, apps challenges)	76%
Software development contests (e.g. for apps, widgets, etc.)	72%
Geospatial tools to be used/exploited by users	56%
Information sessions for enterprises and citizens	48%
Release of data and implementation of OGD policies considered part of performance indicators of organisations	40%
Data promotion to journalists	36%
"Data analytics" teams in government charged with exploring possibilities and developing tools/products	32%
Data analytics courses/training for civil servants	16%
Training events for users	8%
Not applicable	8%

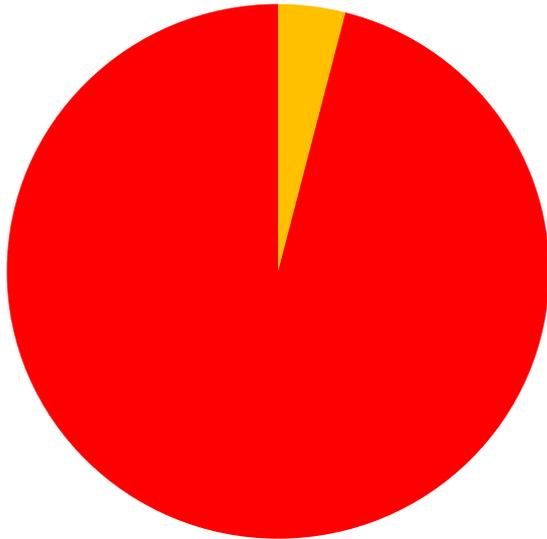Source: OECD Survey on Open Government Data (2013)
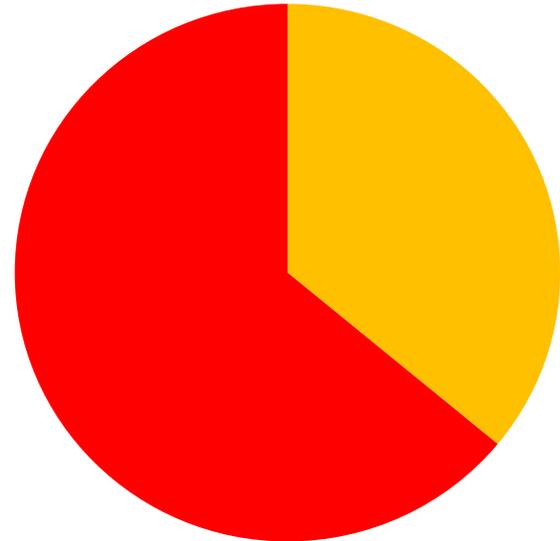
Measures of ROI and Social Value

Has the government adopted a
methodology to measure ROI of OGD?

■ yes ■ no

Does the government track the
economic or social value of data reuse?

■ yes ■ no

Source: OECD Survey on Open Government Data (2013)

Open questions to improve impact of OGD policy

- How can open data contribute to economic growth and well-being?

- What mechanisms are available to assess data demand and engage wit users?

- How well are current policy frameworks suited to addressing key supply and demand side issues?

- What is the role of public-private partnerships in advancing open data across the economy?

- Can open data improve policy making through stronger public sector intelligence?

Specific challenges facing OGD at the local level (work in progress)

- Transparency vs. Privacy

- Inform, coordinate and harmonise information across levels of government

- Involvement of sub-central levels in national strategies - coordination between local and national good practices

- Support from the central government to local OGD frameworks and to OGD delivery (capacity at the sub-central level)

- Limited opportunities for learning – possibility to create network of regional and local governments to identify key challenges and disseminate good policy practices

- Interaction with the business sector

- Interaction with citizens (individuals or groups?) – difference between information and knowledge – opportunities and challenges related to citizen participation

OGD at the OECD

For more information: **www.oecd.org/gov/egov**

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